



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 10, 1920.

FOR PRESIDENT—HARDING OR COX?
THE NEW FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM
TEACHERS FILE LIBEL ACTIONS
LABOR DAY CELEBRATION
STRIKES, UNIONS, LAWS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth St.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—173 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Bldg.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page, Labor Temple.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 636 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 316—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Peter McCarthy, 701 Paris.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1920

No. 32

-:- For President--Harding or Cox? -:-

In a pamphlet entitled, "For President—Harding or Cox? Read! Think! Choose!" the labor attitude and social viewpoints of these presidential candidates are presented by Samuel Gompers, Matthew Woll and Frank Morrison, platform committee of the American Federation of Labor national non-partisan political campaign committee.

Senator Harding's record in Congress shows 10 votes unfavorable to labor, seven favorable and once paired unfavorable. The unfavorable list includes: Voted for the anti-strike section of the Cummins railroad bill, voted for the Cummins-Esch railroad bill, voted against extending federal control of railroads for two years that a test might be made of this theory under normal conditions, voted on four occasions for stop-watch and speeding-up systems in government plants, voted for the Borland amendment that would lengthen the work day of government clerks and voted for an amendment to the civil service retirement bill which would practically nullify this legislation.

The platform committee calls attention to Senator Harding's advocacy, in his speech of acceptance, to collective bargaining and to his "unalterable insistence" that its exercise must not destroy what the Senator describes as "the equally sacred right of the individual in his necessary pursuit of livelihood."

"No definition of this exception to the Senator's approval of collective bargaining," says the platform committee, "has been found coming from him and his meaning is necessarily left open to conjecture."

The committee quotes a speech made by Senator Harding at San Antonio, Texas, January 15, 1915, in which he said:

"The magnificent resources of Mexico will never be given to mankind and that country will never come into its own until it is brought under the civilizing influences of the American flag. How and when that condition will be brought about is not for me to say at this time, but it is coming."

"The value of this quotation," says the committee, "lies in the fact that it shows Senator Harding's views in 1915 to have been entirely in harmony with the republican platform declarations written in 1920."

Senator Harding's record as a member of the seventy-fifth Ohio general assembly shows no vote unfavorable to labor.

Governor Cox's record, as governor of Ohio (compiled by the Ohio State Federation of Labor), shows that in connection with 59 legislative measures of interest to labor, no adverse action was taken by him in a single instance.

The platform committee quotes from Governor Cox's speech of acceptance, in which he said:

"The writ of injunction should not be abused. Intended as a safeguard to person and property, it could easily, by abuse, cease to be the protective device it was intended to be.

"Collective bargaining, through the means of representatives selected by the employer and employee, respectively, will be helpful rather than harmful to the general interest."

Governor Cox's record as a member of the sixty-second Congress shows no vote unfavorable to labor.

In its summary of these two records of presi-

dential candidates, the platform committee says:

"There can be but one conclusion based upon a careful and impartial survey of the actions and declarations of the candidates. Governor Cox has shown himself possessed of a fuller understanding of the needs of the working people, a readier response to their needs and to their proposals, and a broader statesmanship in his public discussions of the problems of the industrial world.

"It must be exasperating to the whole American public that political parties, bidding for the suffrage of the whole citizenship, can not state in definite terms what are their proposals and what are their pledges. The same exasperation must be felt regarding many of the utterances of candidates. However, the viewpoint of Governor Cox is, we find, more clearly expressed and less open to the criticism of lack of clarity.

"Moreover, and as an argument that admits of no qualifying or denial, there is Governor Cox's record as Governor of Ohio during which he acted upon 59 measures of interest to labor without acting on a single one adversely to labor.

"This is a record of fidelity to humanity, of understanding of the needs of the great masses of the people that has few equals in American political life.

"The American labor movement asks from no man or woman a pledge of political conduct. It seeks to dictate to none. Its field is limited, and properly so, to furnishing to the rank and file the information upon which it may base conclusions.

"With the workers of America rests the right of deciding for which candidate they shall vote."

INTERESTING ADDRESSES.

The delegates who attended the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night had the pleasure of listening to two more than ordinarily interesting addresses. The first speaker was George A. Isaacs, secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers of Great Britain, who dwelt to a considerable extent upon the work of the British Labor party, explained its methods of operation and enumerated some of the many things it hoped to accomplish. He predicted that within a few years it would be the dominant party of England, and said when that time arrived it was a certainty that Ireland would be granted self-government without any quarreling about it, as British labor is in favor of self-determination for all peoples.

The other address was delivered by Paul Scharrenberg, who has just returned from a four-months' tour of Europe, where he attended two different conferences of seamen, one in Italy and the other in Belgium. He related many of the conditions which confronted him on his trip and stated in emphatic language that he considered it a blessing to be permitted to live in the United States after what he saw over there.

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY.

"Democracy in industry must be the next step forward," said George Tolson, member of Boilermakers' Union No. 233, in an address at Trinity Center, Twenty-third street, near Mission. Tolson said that the "task of democracy is not completed while we have wage slaves, who have no real interest in production."

TABOO THIS STORE.

The Shoe Clerks' Union has been endeavoring for some time to induce the Packard Shoe Store, in the Examiner building, to observe the closing hours which obtain in other similar stores, but without result, therefore they are calling upon trade unionists and their friends to refrain from patronizing the place until such time as the firm indicates a disposition to deal fairly with the clerks. Keep this in mind and draw the attention of your friends to the matter. Only in this way can the store be convinced that it will be more profitable to treat with the Shoe Clerks' Union than to antagonize it.

INTERNATIONAL COAL OFFICE.

The 25th International Congress of the International Miners' Federation has requested the International Labor Office of the League of Nations to undertake to find the best method of establishing an International Coal Office for the purpose of securing a more equitable distribution of coal throughout the world, according to a statement given out by the International Labor Office.

M. Albert Thomas, director general of the International Labor Office, who was present at the session during which the creation of an International Coal Bureau was decided upon, made it clear that the distribution of coal in accordance with the needs of various nations would in no way modify or alter existing agreements arrived at by virtue of the Treaty of Peace or of the Spa Conference and that such a task could only be carried out in co-operation with other branches of the League of Nations. He stated, however, that subject to these reservations he was ready to respond to the appeal made by the Miners' Congress and agreed to bring the matter before the governing body of the International Labor Office at its meeting on October 5th.

It is thought that such an International Coal Bureau will eliminate much of the present loss and waste involved by defective organization of distribution and transport of coal throughout the world. This request coming from the first congress to be held by the International Miners' Federation since the war, is interpreted by officials as indicating the confidence of labor in the International Labor Organization.

DETECTING LEAKAGE.

Where a water system is completely metered, as in San Francisco, the meters automatically announce deliberate waste or leakage by registering abnormal delivery of water.

In an unmetered system, the only way to reduce waste and leakage is by house to house inspection.

According to W. W. Brush of the Bureau of Water Supply, New York, who discussed this subject recently, "House to house inspection has always given excellent results financially in any of the boroughs where it has been undertaken."

In Brooklyn, he says, house to house inspection brought to light 70,000 leaks, and reduced consumption by 16,000,000 gallons daily.

Inspection in Manhattan uncovered the enormous number of 150,000 leaks, and consumption was reduced by 26,000,000 gallons daily.



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Between 18th & 19th

THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.

The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.

By John E. Bennett.

(Continued)

The Essence of the Protective System, which
it attains through its monopolies is enormous
waste.

Nature's object in the existence of the Protective System being to get men scattered over the earth, moving them from spots where they have accumulated, and spreading them to the settlement of the entire globe, so they might have access to the materials of knowledge whereby their minds might be lifted to ever higher culture—such being Nature's purpose in instituting and tolerating the Protective System, it is manifest that with civilized man this operation could go on only at the cost of enormous waste,—a waste so great that when it is perceived the mind is appalled at its magnitude; so great, that when Man should come to recognize the principle behind Nature's movement, he would effect a change in the condition through which, while holding on to the good, he would eliminate the waste.

Men in primal savagery dwell in small consanguineous communities, isolated from each other. The only way they are brought together is through war. This compels their intercourse, albeit it is an intercourse of force. It is of the essence of civilization that men have intercourse without war—in peace. To effectuate this intercourse it is necessary that they dwell in close association with each other. Nature through the rise of culture is constantly bringing them into closer and closer contact, annihilating, through shortening time, the space that separates them wherever upon the globe they may be. This is the meaning of the railroad, the telegraph, the automobile, the aeroplane, the wireless.

The Protective System, in its operation of scattering men, is the antithesis of this. Instead of having men dwell closely together consecutively upon the spaces of land reaching from the center of population outwards, it places between them great tracts which are unoccupied, or only half occupied. For people to get together over these intervals of unused land, in order to conduct their affairs, it is necessary to expend a large amount of effort, which is wasted. The business man who leaves his office in San Francisco and spends an hour and a half on boat and train, traveling thirty miles, past hundreds of thousands of acres of vacant and half used land to reach the spot on which, by reason of the cheapness of the lot, he has erected a house—as many thousands of San Francisco and of every city daily do, is devoting hours, a large percentage of his business time, to waste. If he



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does not take this trip, but offsets it by procuring the same class of accommodations in the city near at hand, the cost of such accommodations will be higher than he now pays. To meet this higher cost he must devote the time he employs in daily travel to increasing his income. Instead of wasting his time in transportation, he must waste it in his office earning money to pay the margin of increased cost which city accommodations will entail. To earn this increased money requires putting forth added initiative, and as of old, he finds it easier to emigrate, that is, to live thirty miles away. Here we catch a glimpse of Nature's deep purpose in the existence of the Protective System, and compass it as in a nutshell: the business man would not take this tiresome all-year around daily thirty-mile trip if he possessed the Initiative to affect his business to prevent it, to save it. That is to say, if he could double or treble his income he would live in town; and if he spent any time in a country home it would be a matter of pleasure at a palatial residence, and not of necessity in a small establishment. Hence this daily waste constitutes a pressure upon the business man to increase his Initiative in order to efface the waste. He bends his energies to enlarge his business, to effect new and superior methods of conducting business, to become, in a word, more highly co-operative. Without this pressure, induced by this waste of the Protective System he would not do this. A very few, indeed, would in fact do so, being drawn thither by an ideal; but the great multitude would relax.

Hence, as we remark, waste is of the very essence of the Protective System. It is the price which man has paid for that pressure necessary to urge him forward to an ever higher plane of culture. This pressure, this drive, with men in high culture, is against the mind: there must be present desire before it can operate. But where men are on a low plane of culture the pressure is not on the mind but on the body. In such condition men will not work through appeals to the mind; only the most elementary needs of the body will move them to do so; and when these are appeased they cease work.

This quality of waste is expressed under the Protective System in each of its monopolies. While, as we have remarked, it is the quality of monopoly to interpose a clog to progress, to arrest in behalf of quiescence the movement of the object acted upon on its course from the lower to the higher plane and so withhold exertion, yet the very absence of this needful and proper exertion is waste. A farmer who lies daily basking in the sun and fails to exert himself in tilling his field, will have no crop, hence will fail to harvest the yield of his otherwise exertions. His failure to work at such time is waste. This is one of the phases of waste which monopoly effects. So that monopoly produces waste in two forms, viz: by suppressing effort, and by expenditure of effort wrongly directed. So we note in Tariff Monopoly where, because of tariffs, people are made to pay more for domestic goods, which are nearest at hand and should be cheapest, than it would take to buy foreign goods, shipped over many thousand miles. We find through Highway Monopoly goods transported by circuitous routes at cheaper rates than by direct routes; as where goods are shipped in car load lots from Chicago passed Reno or Truckee to San Francisco, then back to Truckee or Reno cheaper than from Chicago direct; the extra haul is so much waste. We observe in Patent Monopoly articles manufactured by inferior methods at high cost in the presence of known superior methods and of lessening cost, the patents for which are owned, suppressed and not used, by the patent monopolists; the margin is waste. We note it in Migration Monopoly, where strong, willing workers are kept out of

the country because their working therein would lessen the number of jobs, or their product would lower the prices of products, of workers or producers within the country; whereby the producers are kept in their own countries at a lesser quality of work, or in idleness: the margin between what would be their production if admitted, and that which is actually their production, is so much waste. We observe it in the "slow down" work of the laborer to prevent over-production, so that the mill will not close down and throw him out of a job, where his normal and healthy appetite for work would cause him to put forth such natural degree of speed as would intellectually interest him in his performance and output: the margin is waste. We see it in every store on Market Street where girls are sitting on stools behind counters waiting for customers, when ninety-five per cent of the people of the city and the surrounding country want the goods of that store and would flock to fill it with their demands were they able to do so. The difference between what these girls do and what they normally would do under the Call System, (the abolition of monopoly), is a margin of waste. It is thrust upon us by that spectacle of twenty thousand hungry striking ship-builders marching in parade slowly down the thoroughfare to impress upon the public by their silent presence their protest against prevailing industrial conditions. The ships which they are not building is so much waste. Every cropper who reduces his acreage in order to shorten crops that prices on the market through scarcity may ascend, is a harbinger of waste. The automobile factories now shut down for lack of orders—as is the case with thousands of other factories now on half-time or no time, with many thousand workers out of employment, have been made by the Protective System huge generators of waste. The phenomenon is before our vision, soon again to be physically before our eyes, of those thousands of grimy, ill-smelling men called "army of the unemployed," who at the outbreak of the war were camped on the suburbs of San Francisco, whom the private and public charities of the city for lack of jail space, were feeding and urging on, stipulating with them that they should go elsewhere: their unexpended energies were waste. Daily they are now returning, for "reconstruction" is passed. The wastage takes a grim and spectacular aspect in war, where the people of the entire nation employ the utmost of their energies in creating destruction, which is waste, a purpose of which is to reduce population, those killed being the youths, the ones least effective in industry, for Nature in the furtherance of progress holds on to culture,—the knowledge and experience of the race, by preserving the mature and the aged, and she holds on to the race by preserving the women. But the greatest engine of waste of the Protective System is Pestilence, the morbid child of Famine, through whose putrid touch there perishes millions in a day.

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LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

Labor Day in San Francisco last Monday was a rather quiet affair for most of the toilers being devoted largely to rest, though for those who took part in the Bulletin's boxing carnival as well as for those who participated actively in the ball in the evening it was a rather strenuous day. Thirty-one bouts were fought there during the morning and afternoon. Ship-fitters matched their pugilistic prowess with cooks' helpers and drug clerks found themselves face to face in the circle with blacksmiths. About them and filling the Auditorium was a clamorous throng of spectators, including a large number of women, who backed their favorites with shouting and applause.

"The fight between capital and labor today is as clean a fight as any ever staged in a prize ring," declared P. H. McCarthy, Chairman of the day, in a brief speech. John O'Connell, Secretary of the Day, also spoke.

Two boys, one representing capital and the other labor, were pitted against each other in the ring. Each scored one knockdown and both finally shook hands.

The entries in the bouts ranged from flyweights to heavy-weights, with a preponderance of the lighter men.

Floyd Johnson, San Francisco steel worker, and Jack Morris, Oakland moulder, staged the only heavy-weight contest. Morris, who was advanced from the lightweight class by default, could not stand the gait set by Johnson and was stopped in the first.

Despite his failure to score a victory over Johnson, Morris was given first honors in the light heavy-weight class.

The work of Sam Compagno, bantam-weight, was perhaps the best on the card. Sam, physically the inferior of his opponents, was aggressive and game, and won two hard bouts. He was not allowed to finish by the ring doctors. The fight fans gave the little scrapper a hearty ovation when he appeared in the ring after the bouts had ended. Results:

Flyweights.

Sam Compagno, chicken peelers, knocked out Milton Paton of the printers in the third contest.

Benny Lipston, teamsters, won over Jack McCormack in the second round. McCormack is a horseshoer.

Nick Evanoff, boilermakers, won over Raymond Vukorish, Oakland baker, in the fourth.

Harry McCaffrey, steel worker, defeated Teddy Roach, horseshoer, in one round.

Jimmy Leopold couldn't stand the gaff in his go with Peter O'Maris, shipfitter, and the bout was called off in the first.

Jimmy Belli, candymaker, defeated Jerry Hanigan, boilermaker, in three rounds.

Bantamweight.

James Houston, shipfitter, won over Tony Melano (flyweight), drug clerk, in four rounds.

Flyweight Semi-Finals.

Sam Compagno knocked out Benny Lipston.

Harry McCaffrey knocked out Nick Evanoff in one round.

Compagno and McCaffrey were not allowed to fight it out by physicians. A later bout will be arranged for at the Olympic Club.

Bantamweights.

Jimmy Goodwin, boilermaker, defeated Percy Newford, machinist, in two.

Joe Fugazi, heater boy, defeated Jimmy West, boilermaker in three.

Ben Lewin, boilermaker, won over Jimmy Brooks, teamster, in two.

Jimmy Belli won over Bill Kayer, railroad clerk.

Jimmy Heuston defeated Peter Ranetta in four rounds. Both shipfitters.

Ben Lewin defeated Jimmy Goodwin (semi-final).

Jimmy Belli won bantamweight title by defeating Jimmy Heuston in three rounds.

A. Grassas, printer, won over Billie Burke, electrician, in three.

Ben Lewin won from A. Grasses in two rounds, establishing right to first honors in featherweight class.

Lightweights.

Matty Allen, oil and water tender, stopped Billy Murphy, boilermaker, in one round.

Gene Riley, butcher, defeated Paul Olsen, bell-boy, in one round.

Matty Allen defeated Milt Silva, San Francisco boilermaker.

Matty Allen won lightweight title by knocking out Alex Tasloff in the first.

Welterweights.

Milt Silva, boilermaker, outpointed Camille Dolio, Oakland boilermaker, in two.

Alex Tasloff, boilermaker, won over Georgie Curran, machinists' apprentice.

Helmer Norin, cook, defeated Jimmy Mix, boilermaker, in two rounds.

James Cocks, Jr., Redwood City carpenter, knocked out George Godfrey, San Francisco plasterer, in the second round. (Cocks was later disqualified when charges of professionalism were filed).

Red Bogart, Oakland machinist, outpointed Tommy Ryan, Oakland, in four rounds.

Alex Tasloff won over Gene Riley.

John Murphy, San Francisco boilermaker, won over Jimmy Mix.

George Godfrey, San Francisco plasterer (middleweight), defeated Red Bogart (welter), in three rounds.

BUTCHERS ACCEPT COMPROMISE.

By a vote of 477 to 61, at a general meeting of the Butchers' Union, Local 115, held in the Labor Temple last Tuesday night, a compromise offered by the Butchers' Board of Trade was accepted and the pending strike withdrawn, according to M. S. Maxwell, secretary of the local. A general meeting held Saturday night resulted in rejection by the butchers of the compromise offer of a \$2 increase on the former wage rate of \$38 per week. The men then demanded an increase of \$7. Under the terms of the present compromise the increase will be \$3, or a wage of \$41 per week.

ORPHEUM.

Announcement for the Orpheum bill next week is couched in the form of an invitation. In the words of the announcement, you are invited to a delicious spread of the best in girls, gowns and gayety. The host and hostesses in this party, which will continue throughout the entire week, will stage their affair "Under the Apple Tree," for that is the name of the principal offering. John Sully will wait on the guests and an even dozen of attractive belles will be there. "Under the Apple Tree" is a musical play of thumbnail proportions. Comedy will find its scope in a playlet called "Follow On." This is a combination of stage and Salvation Army atmosphere. A burlesque company comes to grief, but among the members is a Salvation Army girl who teaches them the meaning of "Follow On." Sidney Phillips will offer several songs and stories, all of which are considered far above the ordinary line of such presentations. Phillips has been in vaudeville for years and with many partners. Jack Cahill and Don Romine, two clever artists, will present an oddly amusing skit called "A Comedy Mix-Up," which is a combination of two accepted types of stage characterization, a black face and an Italian. Reno, one of the newest and most successful pantomimists, and Jackie and Billie, thinking and talking birds, are other new features. Miss Ioleen, petite and pretty, will mingle a good voice with her skill on a slack wire. Emma Haig, star of the present week, is the only holdover to be found on the new bill.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the past week: William Crawford of the bricklayers, John B. Randall of the waiters, Mary J. Cummins of the laundry workers, Adolph Long of the beer wagon drivers.

McGUIRE GOES EAST.

M. J. McGuire, business representative of Boilermakers' Union No. 6 and vice-president of the San Francisco Labor Council, left Wednesday for Kansas City, where he will attend the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.

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TEACHERS FILE LIBEL ACTIONS.

Jerome O. Cross, superintendent of schools of Fresno, has been made the defendant in libel actions filed with the Superior Court by Attorney William B. Acton of San Francisco for Verna B. Carson, Alice M. Jeffords and T. J. Penfield, teachers whose dismissal from the educational service recently aroused much comment.

The plaintiffs base their cases on an article appearing in The Fresno Republican on the morning of June 10 in which Supt. Cross assigned the reasons for the action of the board of education in dropping them from the school rolls. Punitive damages aggregating \$150,000 are asked, \$50,000 in each case, as well as exemplary damages.

The complaints identical in each case, except the change in the name of the plaintiff, cite the following article as libelous on the part of the city school head:

"The dismissal of the three teachers was authorized by the Board of Education solely because of their professional incapacity to fill their positions," Jerome O. Cross, superintendent of schools, said last night, in a formal statement, in reply to charges of the teachers.

"In every instance an adverse report was given me by the principals and supervisors," said Cross. "The matter was thoroughly discussed by the principals with me and in some instances there was further discussion in the presence of the board.

"The whole case rests upon their professional relationship to the school system and the quality of their work. In no instance, when their cases were under discussion, was the word 'union' mentioned.

"Two cases have been under discussion for two years, but we have hesitated to take action, hoping the teachers under question would make a change for the better. The third teacher was more recent but her work proved entirely unsatisfactory.

"Their affiliations with the union had nothing to do with their dismissal. Their cases were considered solely upon their professional and personal qualifications."

The plaintiffs, said their attorney, take a position that inasmuch as the board of education failed and declined to file specific or any charges against the three teachers, Supt. Cross was not legally privileged in making a definite charge against them for public consumption.

The complaint avers that "each and all of the charges and statements of unfitness, incapacity, inability and incompetency on the part of the plaintiffs are false, scandalous, and unprivileged and have exposed the plaintiffs to hatred, contempt, ridicule and obloquy and are calculated to cause the plaintiffs to be shunned and avoided and to injure the plaintiffs in the pursuit of their occupations."

The further allegation is made that Supt. Cross made the "said false charges with a complete knowledge of their falsity and with express malice and with deliberate and conscious purpose of maliciously and without justification" to expose the plaintiffs to undesirable conditions and situations.

Admitting that to the best of his knowledge the suits are the first of their kind ever filed, Attorney Acton, who is regarded as an expert in libel proceedings said:

"For too long a time the teachers of our public schools have been at the absolute mercy of autocratic school superintendents and boards of education. Teachers hardly dare so much as entertain a thought of their own for fear it may offend those in authority. Teachers have been fired from their positions in such a way as to forever deprive them of getting employment elsewhere and without any hope or opportunity of redress.

"However, a new era has dawned for the teachers all over America. The statement issued by Mr. Cross to the effect that the three teachers

discharged for professional incapacity is doubly false. First, the teachers were not dismissed or discharged for professional incapacity. No charges of incapacity were ever made against the teachers and thus the falsity of Mr. Cross' statement is the more serious.

"As long as there is a law in this state which gives the right of redress for the malicious and false publication of matters concerning their means of obtaining a livelihood the teachers are determined to appeal to that law and obtain that simple justice and redress which the school boards and superintendent deny them."

In commenting on the suits, in whose preparation she assisted, Miss Colby, vice-president of the National Teachers Organization, said: "Our object is to have the truth established and recorded in terms about which there can be no mistake. On a basis of fact we expect to secure justice for each of the three teachers concerned.

"In this work it is my privilege to represent The American Federation of Teachers, an organization established to give a much needed protection to teachers and in this way to build up the schools. I have no hesitation in saying that in the last analysis the interests of the teachers and the interests of the schools are identical. The American Federation of Teachers does not believe in maintaining 'incompetent' teachers in the schools. On the other hand it will not fail to protect when competent teachers are unfairly dealt with. I believe that we have behind us the strong support of public opinion."

The three teachers have assurance of the support of the Teachers' Federation of Fresno, the Fresno Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of the Raisin City. It is also reported that the Oil Workers' Union of California, at its last meeting, took up the question of supporting the teachers and voted an appropriation of \$2000 for that purpose.

The case will be watched with considerable interest by teachers throughout the country because it will establish a precedent and determine whether school authorities can with impunity publish untruthful statements about their subordinates to their great injury in the profession.

PACIFIC COAST CONVENTION.

Arrangements are now being completed for a Pacific Coast District Convention of retail clerks to be held in Richmond, California, during the early part of November. Invitations have been sent to Seattle, Portland, and Tacoma as well as all California cities including Los Angeles according to Frank O'Brien, secretary of Retail Shoe Clerks' Association No. 410 of this city.

The purpose of the convention is said to be the establishment of a permanent Coast Clerk's Association which would arrange for uniform conditions among the retail clerks in all coast cities. The plan of organization is claimed by those interested to be an outgrowth of the old Bay Federation of Clerks of which J. Trethway of Oakland is president and Ernst Solomon of San Francisco is secretary.

It is hoped by those issuing the convention call that uniform early closing hours for all retail stores of the Coast States will become a reality within the near future. Early closing has been advocated by the local retail clerks' unions in the various city districts with a surprising degree of success, according to San Francisco retail clerks. It is claimed that the idea is meeting with the almost unanimous approval of the merchants.

PATRICK FLYNN ILL.

Patrick Flynn, secretary of the Marine Firemen, Water Tenders and Oilers' Association of the Pacific Coast and first vice-president of the International Seamen's Union of America, is seriously ill.

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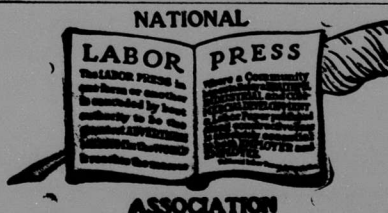


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1920.

Many employers, basing their judgment upon their own code of procedure, think because trade unionists allow radicals to talk that they sympathize with the doctrines they preach, which, of course, is entirely untrue. The difference is that trade unionists are better democrats than employers and therefore exercise greater tolerance with their opponents. Intelligent tolerance is always better than ignorant repression. False talk can be successfully combatted by honest argument because reason generally prevails.

The new Part-Time Education Act provides for compulsory attendance for at least four hours each week of all boys and girls between 16 and 18 years of age who have not already completed the high school course or its equivalent. The new law took effect, as to the first class of minors affected, those not yet 17 years of age, on July 1st, minors between 17 and 18 not being governed by its provisions until July 1, 1921. Parents, employers and workers should lend every possible assistance to the school authorities in bringing about the enforcement of the law and the success of the part-time schools.

Experts in educational affairs have for years been telling the people of this city that the scheme of our school system is one not calculated to produce the best results, but owing to the activities of persons with something to gain by its continuation and the apathy of the people generally concerning the matter it has not been possible to bring about a change in affairs. The present scandal in connection with the School Department is a direct result of the system and such disgraceful occurrences are likely to come at any time so long as the present scheme of organization is maintained. The people are to be given the opportunity at the November election to wipe out this faulty system and establish in its place a plan that has been tried throughout the country and proved its worth. The Labor Council has indorsed the Charter Amendment designed to bring about the change and recommends to all trade unionists that they go to the polls and vote for it.

:- Strikes, Unions, Laws :-

During recent months there has come to light many of the schemes of employers to disorganize the unions of the country, but generally the real purpose of each scheme has been disguised by the statement that there is "no objection to unions that are properly conducted." The Wall Street Journal, however, is more outspoken and frank in its declarations. In a recent editorial it said:

"No law can prevent strikes. But law firmly enforced can prevent unions. We see now that in the hands of weak leaders, and even of strong ones, they constitute a ready weapon for anarchy, and that when the railroad strikers go down to defeat, as they must if government is to survive, it is the part of safety and the public welfare that the unions should go down with them. Their usefulness has ended."

We know, of course, that the Wall Street Journal is mistaken when it says that the "usefulness of the unions has ended," and we are firmly convinced that it is just as far from the mark when it assumes that the American people, or any very large percentage of them, will sanction the passage of laws, the firm enforcement of which will prevent unions. The great majority of the American people know that without the aid of the unions the toiling millions of wage workers would be at the mercy of soulless and heartless employers and they have no disposition to place their fellow men and women, simply because they happen to be wage workers, in such a helpless and hopeless position. They know that while action of that kind would operate to the great advantage of a few people the ultimate end would be disastrous to all but the favored few, and being fully in possession of this knowledge, they will lose no time in disconnecting legislators who would pass such laws from positions which enable them so to do. And it is just as certain that executives who would pursue a policy in harmony with such legislators would not long be permitted to occupy their official positions.

The very fact that a journal of such prominence in financial and industrial affairs as the Wall Street Journal dares to make such a brazen proposal furnishes ground for the suspicion that some politicians have indicated a willingness to do the bidding of big business and take a chance upon terminating their political careers. With this idea in mind it behooves all trade unionists to let all candidates for political office understand in unmistakable terms that they are unalterably opposed to any such legislation under whatever pretense it may be proposed. It also behooves them to be alert and watchful in their own and the public interest by scrutinizing very carefully the candidates who solicit their support. No persuasion, no coercion, no form of intimidation should suffice to force them to vote for those who are likely to be, in the event of election, unfriendly to the cause of the common man, the man who earns his bread in the sweat of his brow.

So skillfully has the campaign of the enemies of labor been conducted during the past two years that the organized workers have undoubtedly lost something in prestige, influence and power. They have not, however, yet been reduced to the state wherein the confidence of their enemies in urging the legal destruction of unions is justified. Nevertheless these are critical times we are passing through, times that make it of vital importance that every member of a union pay more than ordinary attention to union as well as political affairs. The apathy of the average member has doubtless been a contributing factor toward increasing the frequency with which employers launch attacks upon the labor movement, just as it has served to convince them that they can succeed in their efforts to destroy all unions through the instrumentality of legislation. This apathy again, has prompted the insane radical, both within and without the labor movement, to redouble his efforts to gain control. The most effective way to curb all these noxious elements is for all members to take an active interest in the conduct of affairs, union and political. The results to be achieved are well worth the effort.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

It is a truism that the fellow who is too lazy and indifferent to do his duty is usually the one who makes the most noise in his complaints against existing conditions. The recent primary election furnishes proof enough of this to satisfy any thinking person. It is the same in union affairs. The member who complains most of the conduct of the union, the employer and his fellow workers is generally the one who does not attend a meeting once in six months and who never reads a labor paper or in any way strives to inform himself concerning the problems which confront the workers. When the apathy of the average worker is taken into account it is really remarkable how well the organizations of labor get along. When will this condition of affairs be changed?

Those who believe that union men are not justified in taking the position that they will not work with non-unionists are neither logical nor reasonable. The union man pays dues into his union and sacrifices his time to improve working conditions while the non-union man pays no dues and makes no sacrifices in the interest of the mass of workers. He is purely a sponger endeavoring to enjoy the advantages produced by others, and is, therefore, entitled to no consideration at the hands of those who are willing to bear their full share of the burdens that the struggle for progress involves. It would be just as logical and just as reasonable to contend that taxes should not be collected from those who did not desire to pay them or those who set up the claim that they are opposed to the purposes for which tax money is expended. There is positively and absolutely no merit in the argument of the individual who insists that organized workers should willingly work with those who refuse to become a part of the organization in their field of endeavor. The contention is largely an effort on the part of the greedy and the selfish to gain advantage for themselves by deceiving others. It will not work. The American people are too keen and too fair to be influenced by such arguments.

It is beyond belief that the people of this country will approve the conduct of those politicians who for partisan advantage have kept the United States from taking its place in the list of nations that propose to make future wars hard to bring on and thus reduce to a minimum the possibility of great carnivals of slaughter. The late world war was responsible, directly and indirectly, for the loss of thirty-five million lives, but what is the mere loss of life when measured against the ambitions of politicians who do not have to take a chance at losing their own lives. These nations have become a part of the League of Nations: France, Italy, Great Britain, Japan, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Brazil, Holland, Denmark, Greece, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Czecho-Slovakia, Bolivia, Guatemala, Uruguay, Argentine, Paraguay, Chili, Columbia, Poland, Peru, Norway, Venezuela, Siam, Liberia, Panama, Persia, Salvador, and these are not a part of the League of Nations: Germany, Mexico, Russia, Turkey and the United States. It must be apparent to all that the action of the Senate has left us in company that we cannot be very proud of. But then those responsible for it hope to gain something for themselves as a result of their action and the common herd will have to fight the next war anyway.

WIT AT RANDOM

Circus Manager—So you want a job as circus attendant, do you? What steps would you take if a lion were to escape?

Applicant—Good long ones, guv-nor!

"Well, Ezri, how'd jer make out with yer summer boarders this year?"

"Fine! Best season I ever had. There was seven, all told—three couples in love an' a dyspeptic."—Life.

"Y'know, you're not a bad-looking sort of a girl."

"Oh, but you'd say so even if you didn't think so."

"Well, we're square—you'd think so even if I didn't say so."—The Bulletin (Sydney).

Mr. Pester—Ah, honey! You are still worth your weight in gold to me.

His Wife—I think you're perfectly horrid. You told me that years ago, and everything has gone up since then.—Boston Globe.

"I understand that in the new play Alice has quite a difficult part."

"Difficult? Why she doesn't say a word."

"Well, isn't that difficult for Alice?"—Boston Transcript.

I'd rather be a Could Be

If I could not be an Are,

For a Could Be is a Maybe

With a chance of touching par.

I'd rather be a Has Been

Than a Might Have Been by far;

For a Might Have Been has never been,

But a Has was once an Are.

—Stanford Chaparral.

A Sunday-school teacher was questioning her class about some prominent men of the Old Testament.

"Now, Henry, can you tell me who was the wisest man in the Bible?" she asked.

"Noah!" Henry answered promptly.

"Oh, no, Henry," the teacher said, "you don't mean Noah, you mean Solomon, don't you?"

"No, ma'am; I mean Noah."

"What makes you think that Noah was the wisest man?"

"Well," said Henry, "my dad says a man like Solomon, with 600 wives and 800 porcupines is a blamed old fool, while Noah knew enough to get in out of the wet when it began to rain."

Kid—How old is that lamp, ma?

Ma—Oh, about three years.

Kid—Turn it down. It's too young to smoke.

—Philadelphia Watchman-Examiner.

"Three balls!" yelled the umpire.

"Now's your chance to soak it," shouted the excited pawnbroker's clerk to the batsman.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Whittier—What delightful manners your daughter has.

Mrs. Biller (proudly)—Yes. You see, she has been away from home so much.—Pearson's Weekly.

Young Wife—Oh, doctor, do your best to save my husband's life. It is worth to me all his millions.

Doctor—How devoted to him you are!

Y. W.—Well, you see he promised to leave me everything, and he hasn't made his will.—Baltimore American.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRANSFORMATION.

They met on the world's great highway,
As many had done before,
With the hope of ages within them,
And thoughts and dreams galore.
Then it seemed the bonds were falling,
That had hemmed them in so long;
For heart unto heart was calling
Amid the moving throng.

They went through the world together,
Where many had gone before;
Whose hopes had been lost forever,
Through anguish and pain they bore.
But beneath the noise and bustle
Of the city's stress and roar,
Heart unto heart is calling—
And will for evermore.

For life's a strenuous battle,
To hold our place in the line;
We can help each other in passing,
For the world is yours and mine.
We have passed through deeds appalling,
With their blight of dark despair;
And heart to heart is calling
For justice everywhere.

—C. C. C. Cushing, in Typographical Journal.

ANTIS SEEK NEW VICTIMS.

Business men in Chattanooga, Tenn., are being circularized by seekers of easy money on the advantages of forming an association to urge the non-union shop and individual bargaining. Local business men are informed:

"This work must be clothed with the utmost secrecy as we have found that publicity usually defeats our purposes. For this reason you can feel assured that we will treat the matter in strict confidence."

Unionists will not tolerate secret moves of these parties.

CONTRACT VIOLATORS IN BUSINESS.

If statements made by the Annalist, leading financial paper, are true, business men who denounce workers who occasionally break a contract should "spank their own babies" first.

In a leading article entitled "The Business Structure is Shaken by Contract Repudiation," the Annalist says:

"A question for which only the future has an answer is whether honesty in business will not get a serious setback from what is now happening in the commercial world. Invalid contracts the world has known in the past, but on no such scale as at present.

"In short, commercial honesty, as far as a business man's word is concerned, seems at a discount the world over, and long-established trade principles have been overturned abroad as well as here.

"Many instances have been related of goods ordered for export being delivered to more profitable channels, of inferior goods being shipped in place of the qualities desired, and of deliveries put off until later orders had been supplied. Almost as much criticism has been heard on this score as on the lack of study given to foreign markets.

"A situation has now developed in various industries, however, in which more serious consequences are seen. Recently the most upright buyers, representing companies with millions of capital, have descended to the common tactics of the demi-monde of the business world. It is a fact that contracts with firms of the first order are now asked to be considered less than scraps of paper. In short, the frank admission is made that to abide by the terms of the contract would mean financial disaster."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The following extracts from a letter written in Honolulu by George Lathrow, well known globe-trotting union printer, will be of interest to typos in this city, especially those who may be contemplating a trip to the mid-Pacific islands and who may be desirous of obtaining information regarding conditions there before making the voyage to the land of poi:

"I have been here a matter of fifteen months. Taking all things into consideration, this is not a bad place in which to live, but I find that, after one has been here awhile, he wants to get back 'home.' One soon gets in the mood to want to do nothing more than lie around on the beach and take a swim once in a while. However, the water is always fine—in the ocean at least—and that helps a lot. Of course, this is a 'dry' place, although there is plenty of bootleg stuff to be had. The principal drink distilled here is 'okolehao,' which is made from most anything that is grown on the islands in the way of fruits and rice, ti root, etc., and it has a powerful 'kick' to it. The price of this liquor (?) is from \$2 to \$3 per quart. The principal offenders against the prohibition laws are the Japs; they are the only ones who seem to have the nerve to take a chance in the distillation of the product. But they are by no means the sole consumers of the stuff. * * * I can say, however, that the printermen of the islands are not very good patrons of the liquor distilled here, although once in a while they obtain a bottle of the stuff.

"I am going to be on my way back to the states either on the 24th of this month (August) or the first week in September. Have been booked on the Canadian line out of here since the 18th of May, via Victoria and Vancouver. There is a boat due to sail from here on the 24th of this month to New York City direct by way of the canal, and three of us have booked on that. I have made a deposit on my ticket, but have not fully decided on making the trip as yet. It will take twenty days from here, and that is a pretty long trip by sea; then I know I will be coming back to the Coast in a short time, anyway, and so may give up the long trip to New York. The other two gentlemen are Clarence Sebring and D. J. Bloomer. The latest arrivals among the printing fraternity are Louis Reuben and James T. Archer. I do not believe they will remain here more than a few years at the most. L. H. Whitten is another typo-traveler who arrived here from the Pacific Coast about two months ago. The union here is in a very 'passive' state (guess that is good). One cause of dissatisfaction among operators arriving here is that they are not paid what the older men in the islands are receiving. Operators here are now getting from \$40 up; my stipend is \$2.50 per on the night side of the paper. Men on the day side of the paper, for the most part, receive the same, although it is a trifle hard to tell in some cases, as every one does not 'give out' exactly what he gets. So when a new man arrives here he is not going to receive the 'top' price—unless he kicks for it.

"I believe that those leaving the coast to come here should have a definite understanding with the Mergenthaler people as to the wages to be paid before starting, then there will be no cause for complaint after a printer lands here. The scale here should at least be equal to that paid in San Francisco, as conditions here are not much different from those prevailing on the mainland. Another thing, other unions in the islands—machinists, molders, etc.—have agreements with their employers that, if they remain with them for a period of six months, they will receive their transportation back to the mainland. The machinists now receive their wages from the time they board the boat on the coast until

they reach here, in addition to round trip transportation. Printers who are contemplating a trip to the islands should be made acquainted with circumstances and regulate themselves accordingly.

E. O. Darr of the Call chapel is one of a party recently returned from a four weeks' outing at Guerneville Heights, where swimming, rowing, fishing (with unsatisfactory results) and hiking were some of the pleasures indulged. Other members of the party were Mrs. Darr and Ernest Bertram Darr, eight months old, who personally conducted the excursion; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Phillips, father and mother of Mrs. Darr, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mowry.

Information has reached this city that a ten-pound son was born to the wife of John T. Casey on August 1st in Washington, D. C. "Jack" served his apprenticeship in the composing room of the San Francisco Call, joined San Francisco Typographical Union in 1914, and immediately upon becoming a "jour" printer set out to see some of the world. He was game, and did considerable of his traveling in the good, old-fashioned way, sometimes "U. C." when the purse was fat, and again "l. c." and "b. b." when the exchequer resembled a wreck. John Casey was always popular with all his San Francisco associates, partly because of his cleverness as a baseball player, but mostly because of his all around good fellowship. Mr. Casey "made" Philadelphia while en tour, met his Waterloo there, and after due time and in the natural course of events engaged a clergyman to bind the bargain. Although Philadelphia had been kind to him in furnishing such a large measure of happiness, Mr. Casey was desirous of seeing Washington, D. C., and hied himself thither, bride and all, about a year and a half ago. He is one of the valued employees in the composing room of the Washington Post, and is quite active in union affairs in the Capital City. Congratulations being in

order, they are hereby extended to the happy mother, the proud "daddy" and young Casey.

Winfield Scott has returned to San Francisco from Turlock, where he spent four months performing stunts on the Journal of the cantaloupe district which required considerable versatility. He is "showing" for work on the Chronicle, and declares he has returned to the fog belt for keeps.

A. B. ("King") Cole can not loose his grip on that prolonged vacation which he started about

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three weeks ago. He has given the Call management so much of his energy for the past three years without a rest that he is too tired to leave the city, and is vacationing within the confines of the Embarcadero, the beach, the Gate and the north side of Market street.

George H. Davie of the Barry proofroom is hiking through Lake County in an endeavor to shake a severe cold that has been hanging to him with the proverbial bulldog tenacity.

Second Vice-President George H. Knell of the Daily Commercial News chapel and Thomas Black of the Examiner composing room went to Sacramento last Monday night to pass judgment on the fancy livestock on exhibition at the State fair. Chance for an argument is seen looming here. Black, having seen what he declares to have been unbeatable livestock at the various international exhibitions held in old Tattersall's Pavilion, Chicago, in years gone by, has declared to Knell the California show will be as a county fair in comparison, while Knell's only request of Black is that he wait and see what he shall see at Sacramento. Black further deposes and avers that Knell will never be able to recognize livestock of any pedigree until he (Knell) takes himself beyond the confines of California and approaches the environs of Pontiac, where the only real article is grown, while Knell requests of Black that he bring his knowledge of bovine value down to date by looking up the incomparable record of the Yolo County wonder, Tillie Alcartra, and her kin. Anyhow, it's some relief from the ordinary run of "shoptalk," isn't it?

Mrs. Parley Adams, wife of the secretary of the Call chapel, has returned to her home in Fifteenth street from University Hospital, where she underwent an operation some days ago. Mrs. Adams is much improved, and rapid and complete restoration of her health seems assured.

Secretary Michelson left last Saturday afternoon for his annual vacation of two weeks, the greater part of which will be spent in the wilds of Mendocino County, where he will be the guest of B. R. Heinke, a member of No. 21. He took with him everything except those articles used in the compilation of dues, rebates, correspondence, etc., and the only request he made of those left in charge of the office before taking his departure was that his whereabouts not be made known.

Delegate Claude K. Couse is nursing a sore thumb, the injury of which was sustained when it became entangled in the friction wheel of a Mergenthaler machine in the Halle plant a few days ago. Mr. Couse was "backing up" the machine preparatory to digging out a "back squirt" when the accident occurred. As a consequence he is taking an enforced vacation.

Charles Cline, a member of No. 21, now connected with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, has completed the installation of a "Model Nine" in the composing room of the Call. This is the second machine of that model recently added to the Call's battery, and the "ops" are unanimous in declaring them the best ever.

A former member of the Typographical Union, who is in England on a visit, gave his old colleagues an outline of the way in which strikes have been practically eliminated in the industry in South Africa. A national council has been formed of masters and men. This, he declares, has caused the employers to amalgamate, with the result that the firms will employ only members of the Typographical Association, and the members of the T. A. will only work for firms belonging to the Masters' Federation. With regard to wages, he says that they are now governed by the rise and fall in the cost of living. Official figures are issued by the government every month, and these figures have to show a five per cent increase, or decrease, before an adjustment of wages can take place. The adjustment takes place automatically, so that strikes

are practically obviated. In case any fine points or questions of conditions should arise, these are dealt with by joint local boards, and if they are unable to agree the matter goes before the National Council of the South African Typographical Society and the Masters' Federation. At one time the chief trouble in South Africa arose because the trade unions were not legally recognized, but now the government has recognized the unions and made the agreements legal.

Mr. Wiley K. Galloway and Miss Marie Louise Price were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Yantis, uncle and aunt of the bride, in Chicago, Ill., on August 28, 1920. Mrs. Galloway's folks reside in Wellesville, Kan. She was educated at a normal school at Ottawa, Kan., but was for a year previous to her marriage a resident of Chicago, where she was employed in a secretarial capacity by a large wholesale firm. Besides being an accomplished pianist and vocalist, Mrs. Galloway, who is 20 years of age, is the possessor of much beauty, charm and vivacity. Mr. Galloway, who was formerly a member of Typographical Union No. 21, is well known in San Francisco, especially in typographical circles. He was admitted to the California bar seven years ago. He is taking a course in the Northwestern University Law School leading to the degree of J. P. (Doctor of Jurisprudence). Mr. Galloway, who has just finished a college year in good shape, will return to San Francisco after he graduates and engage in the practice of law here. Besides being a member of the Typographical Union, he also has membership in the Order of Elks, Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and the Gamma Eta Gamma Legal Fraternity. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cleland McAfee, of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. Dr. McAfee's brother, Rev. Lapsley A. McAfee, is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Berkeley. Congratulations of his scores of San Francisco friends are extended to the "Judge" and his bride, and a warm welcome awaits their return to this city.

John Kane, chief linotype machinist in the Chronicle composing room, is confined to his

(Continued on Page 15)

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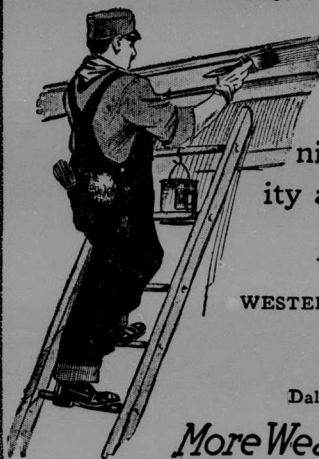
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 3, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Retail Delivery Drivers—Thomas Harban, vice E. W. Lindsey. Butchers No. 508—M. R. Grunhof, George Link. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mr. Montgomery, with reference to labor sermon in the Meth-



Measuring Garden Water

"You say that a garden can be watered properly with 3 cubic feet of water per square yard of garden space per month.

"Are you sure that this amount of water will keep the garden green and growing?"

The question was put to the garden expert in our Service Department.

For answer he showed the account of a householder who has a big house and garden on Russian Hill, one of the many cases where garden water is used with intelligent economy to keep up a beautiful garden. Here is the account:

	Consumption	Cost
January.....	3500 cubic feet,	\$ 9.34
February	3700 " "	9.76
March	3600 " "	9.55
April	3400 " "	8.78
May	3300 " "	8.57
June	5400 " "	13.33
July	4800 " "	12.07
August	5000 " "	12.49

Average consumption during the non-irrigation period was 3500 cubic feet. During the three months of garden irrigation it has been 5000 cubic feet.

So 1500 cubic feet per month is the garden use of water.

The garden space irrigated, our records show, is 500 square yards. Therefore, this householder used just 3 cubic feet per square yard per month.

This lover of flowers measures his garden consumption.

He knows that a half-inch hose with nozzle delivers about one cubic foot of water per minute, and he waters accordingly.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

odist Church, Larkin and Clay streets. From Hatters' Union, relative to the Labor Clarion.

Referred to Labor Clarion Directors—From Bakery Wagon Drivers, with reference to the Labor Clarion.

Request Complied With—Communication from the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, requesting all trade unionists to demand the Clerks' card when making purchases, and to shop early.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate McGuire, reading as follows:

Whereas, The most important concern of all the toilers of the world at this momentous hour of human history is to hold safe the rights they have won with such sacrifice in the past; to present a united front against the dark forces of reaction that are so busy today; to advance the frontiers of economic liberty, and establish them so firmly that we and our successors in the ranks of labor may enjoy in peace and security those franchises that the laws of nature and the common consent of mankind recognize as necessary for the happiness of the individual and the progress of the race; and

Whereas, Without political liberty economic liberty is both impossible and unthinkable; and

Whereas, The only formula for political liberty recognized by us as labor men, and as Americans, is that all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed; and

Whereas, The true guarantee of political liberty is not the forms and institutions of free government, but the living spirit of sacrifice that abides in the breast of the true free man who believes that not only is it sweet and seemly to die for one's country, but that it is sweeter and more seemly to give one's life that one's country may be free.

Whereas, The present Coalition Government in England is rejected and opposed by the representatives of labor in that country, and is in truth the leader in reaction that would not only perpetuate the existing grievances of labor, but would rivet again the old shackles on the limbs of the toilers; and

Whereas, The duly elected government of the Irish people is a labor government, and its cause the cause of labor, seven-eighths of the Irish people being of the toiler class; and

Whereas, The present Coalition Government of England maintains in Ireland an army of occupation that has suppressed and scattered all the labor organizations in that country as far as its power extends, executing the labor leaders, hanging the rank and file, looting their meeting places, and shooting down individual workers without mercy or provocation; and

Whereas, The present Coalition Government of England, under guise of the 88th Coercion Act passed in a hundred and twenty years arrested and deported to London and other places the duly elected Lord Mayor of Cork, Terence MacSwiney, and more than a score of his fellow

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workers, without any of the processes of law observed even among the most barbarous nations; and

Whereas, The said Lord Mayor MacSwiney and his fellow workers have refused to eat or drink while in duress, inasmuch as such eating or drinking is recognized as an acknowledgment of the English enemy's right in Ireland; and

Whereas, The said Lord Mayor MacSwiney is now at the point of death—and his fellow workers are likewise in their last extremity.

Now, therefore, we, San Francisco Labor Council, recognize in Terence MacSwiney and his companions, true martyrs in the cause of human liberty, economic and political.

We thank the All Wise Inspirer of men's thoughts that they have had the courage to undertake and the resolution to carry out this magnificent sacrifice for the liberty and happiness of their fellow men, not only in Ireland, but the world over.

We condemn the cruel, insatiable blood lust of the Coalition Government that sees them die without an emotion of mercy, a twinge of conscience or a sign of humanity, and we brand before all the world David Lloyd George with the brand of Cain.

We demand that our Government, that sent the flower of our youth to Europe to fight for the rights of men, and that is responsible for the very existence of this Coalition Government in England, to step once more to the front and forbid, at whatever cost, this fiendish outrage on human nature and on human rights.

We convey to the Mayor MacSwiney, and his companions, the assurances not only of our sympathy but of our stern determination to see that the cause for which he is making the supreme sacrifice shall be our cause, and that we shall not rest till his people are secure in their right to determine their own destiny in their own way and by their free consent.

Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Executive Committee—Reported that in the matter of controversy between the Bottlers' Union and the Majestic Soda Company, that as all firms have acceded to the six dollar a day wage scale, that the matter be filed. On the proposed charter amendment of Supervisor McSheehy, providing for the transfer to the Board of Supervisors of present powers of the Board of Public Works and Board of Health, the matter was laid over until Tuesday evening, September 7th, and interested unions are requested to be represented at said meeting. On the request of the Piano-Organ Workers' Union for a boycott on the firms of Wurlitzer and Clark-Wise companies, the matter was referred to the Secretary for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. The wage scale and agreement of Leather Workers was laid over one week, no committee appearing. Report concurred in.

Label Section—Minutes ordered printed in the Labor Clarion.

The chair introduced Mr. George A. Isaacs, representing the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants of Great Britain, who addressed the Council on conditions both economic and political in Great Britain.

Delegate Murphy was called upon by the chair to reply to Brother Isaacs, and did so in a forcible manner, reciting the position of labor in this country.

Delegate Scharrenberg addressed the Council, giving a resume of his trip to Europe, and dilated on the fact of how fortunate we are to be living in America.

Reports of Unions—Butchers No. 508—Have negotiated a new agreement with employers. Federation of Teachers—Reported that the teachers of Fresno have taken case of suspension into court. Oil Workers—Have appropriated \$2000.00 for the support of the teachers of Fresno.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all

bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$272.75. Expenses—\$477.75.

Council adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

SAFETY PUBLICATION.

The California Safety News, published monthly by the Industrial Accident Commission, is sent anywhere on application. The August issue is just off the press and, on request, copies will be sent from the office, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

Articles of interest in the accident prevention field are listed below:

Editorial—"California's Eye Injuries," discusses the principal cause of eye injuries and the need of preventive measures. Approximately 99 per cent of the 52,348 California industrial eye injuries during the five years from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, were caused by flying objects.

Mines—"Some of the Important Provisions of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Laws of the State of California." Five important provisions are mentioned, including wilful misconduct, penalty for failure to carry compensation insurance, removal of safety device, use of unsafe machinery, report of fatal injury. "Mine Rescue and First-Aid Contests," description of meet held at University of California, Berkeley.

Elevators—"An Unusual Elevator Accident," description of accident and means of preventing recurrence.

Electricity—"Revision of Electrical Utilization Safety Orders." Suggestions will be appreciated and should be sent to the Electrical Division of the Industrial Accident Commission, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

Boilers—"Explosion of Air Tanks," description of an explosion and methods of avoiding recurrences.

Construction—"Safety Order for the Protection of Workmen on Buildings Under Construction," outlines proposed substitution for State Planking Law, requiring floors to be covered during construction.

Ship Building—"Guard Rails on Slip Staging in Ship Construction," describing types of guard rails in actual use.

AIDING EX-SERVICE MAN.

For the benefit of C. J. Bailey, vice-president of Carpenters' Union No. 483, an ex-service man who lost his health while in the service of his country overseas during the recent world war and is now unable to work at his trade, a dance is being given every Thursday evening at Knights of the Red Branch Hall, 1133 Mission street, under the auspices of union men and women. Carpenters' Union No. 483 is urging all trade unionists and their friends to patronize these benefit dances and thus assist the vice-president of their organization, who is highly respected in union circles.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held September 1, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Sister Redloff, and Sister Burkett was appointed vice-president. The absentees were: B. A. Brundage, Herbert Lane, and I. P. Beban. Minutes of Previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Painters' Union No. 19 for J. J. Coakley and Louis Hoover. From Hospital Stewards and Nurses' Union No. 16081 for Harry O. Neuman and E. N. Cummings. From Machinists' Union No. 68 for E. C. Warren, W. P. Schuler and S. W. Snyder. From Photographic Workers' Union No. 17061 for Brothers Stanley and Campbell. Credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Communications—From the David Scannell Club, Inc., thanking the delegates for signing their petition for the Firemen's wage increase, and notifying us that their next meeting would be held August 25th. Visiting Committee not notified in time and letter filed. From Union Labor League of Washington, D. C., requesting information on label agitation; referred to Secretary to comply. Minutes of Label Trades Section of St. Louis; filed. From Shoe Clerks No. 410, circular letter; referred to new business. From Sign Painters No. 510, relative to why no action was taken to affiliate; referred to new business. From Printing Pressmen's Union, giving change of address.

Reports of Unions—Bill Posters report plenty of work and could use more good men. Cracker Bakers report National Biscuit Co. still unfair; that the California Cracker Co. matter was about adjusted, and that they have been taken off the unfair list of the Oakland Labor Council; that Brother McGowan wanted to be excused for about five weeks as he was going to their international convention. Gas Workers report having elected a new secretary, and if any gas-workers come to your home to do any work to request him to show his union card. Cooks' Helpers report they are having their new home fixed up and would soon be located there; that they are still organizing the Greek restaurants; that they are looking for the amalgamation of all the culinary workers of the State into a State Council. Painters No. 19 report that they are again sending a delegate to the Section, that there is plenty of work for painters. Cigar-makers report things good here but that the Tampa strike has run into the twentieth week; that they request a more urgent demand for the cigarmakers' blue label. Grocery Clerks request a more urgent demand for their monthly button; that they have a new wage scale going into effect the first of October. Hoisting Engineers report that their members are agitating for the union label, card and button. Garment Workers report work very slack in three or four factories, and some of the girls have been off for eight or nine weeks; that they are considering the appointing of a visiting committee; also request a demand for union-made garments. Hospital Stewards and Nurses' Union No. 16031 state that they have many complaints but that on account of just affiliating they would rather sit and listen to hear the other fellow's troubles and perhaps they won't think theirs are so big; that discrimination was being shown in several cases where the steward or nurse belong to the union; that efficient stewards and nurses were being replaced by inexperienced college students; that the present administration in the Health Department was opposed to their union. Waiters report everything going along good; that new home about ready.

Agitation Committee—Brother Bowns reports he visited a number of unions alone, not being able to find anyone to go with him. Brother Frankenstein made the same report. Brother Buehrer reported he did the best he could, as conditions often compelled him to work at night; that about fifteen unions had been visited and

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on the Pacific Coast
Gernhardt - Strohmaier Co.
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Mission's Largest Household Dept. Store
STOVES AND BABY CARRIAGES
2762 Mission Street, between 23rd and 24th

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

2352 MISSION ST.
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

Marten B. Joost W. W. Joost
Joost Hardware Co., Inc.
The Mission Tool Store—Hardware, Tools,
Paints and Oils, Sporting and Household
Goods—Automobile Accessories, Tires.
3043-3045 16th St. Phone Market 5740
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BEST QUALITY OF MEAT AT THE
EMPIRE MARKET
2374 MISSION STREET
Near Twentieth Street SAN FRANCISCO

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
HOME MADE PIES
HOME COOKING
UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia

PHONE WEST 793
SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY
SOCKS DARNED

KEYSTONE CREAMERY
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
TRY US!
2002 Mission St. 2768 Mission St.
Near 16th Street Near 24th Street

that both brothers would continue their work; that delegates from the Tailors and Garment Workers would also go and help. Cigarmakers promised to help the committee.

Unfinished Business—On Labor Day Agitation, that the two banners would be allowed to be hung up in the Civic Auditorium that day. Relative to moving picture machine and operator, referred to Secretary.

New Business—On Shoe Clerks' letter relative to the legal phase of secretary of unions sending out letter to the merchants mentioned. Unions have a right to speak for their members. On Sign Painters letter, visiting committee to see them.

Receipts—Dues, \$28.00; P. C. Tax, \$7.23.

Bills—Rent, \$8.00; G. J. Plato, \$10.75; W. G. Desepte, \$10.50; Herbert Lane, \$1.00. Total, \$30.25.

Meeting adjourned at 10:25 p. m. to meet Wednesday, September 15, 1920.

"You are urged to demand the union label, card and button."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:

"Don't Dance to 'Scab' Music"

AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL

Whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations or at any other time or place, always insist on having

UNION MUSICIANS

WE MUST HELP EACH OTHER

MUSICIANS' UNION No. 6, 68 HAIGHT STREET



THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

Money sent to all parts of Europe.

Telephone or call and get our rates.

We issue American Relief Administration food drafts without charge.

Pragers
Market and Jones Sts

HEADQUARTERS FOR
OVERALLS and WORK SHIRTS

(Continued from Page 11)

home, a sufferer from an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

A letter has been received from Mrs. Anthony Bihn, announcing her safe arrival at Colorado Springs, where she went to join her husband, who is a resident of the Union Printers' Home. She reports Mr. Bihn as being much improved in health.

George Sorenson, fifth year apprentice on the Call and an ex-service lad, is recovering nicely from an operation for hernia which he underwent last week at Stanford University Hospital. According to reports, Mr. Sorenson will be able to vacate the hospital in a few days, which information is gratifying to his many friends.

Chas. H. O'Connor, foreman of the H. S. Crocker Company, Inc., ticket department, is doing a two weeks' vacation stunt in the mountains and along the seashore down Monterey way. He witnessed a big catch of sardines, which he described as having the appearance of an "e" box full of 6 pt. All printshops encountered by Mr. O'Connor have been passed "on the high."

A card bearing greetings from Harry Monahan, who is in Atlantic City, N. J., has been received in this city. Mr. Monahan says everything is going fine with him there.

Frank S. Wilson, who left these parts a month ago for a visit to his old homes in Iowa and Illinois, writes from Omaha that work was plentiful in the city by the Missouri River.

BENDER SHOE CO. "The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION ST.
Near 20th Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Phone Mission 9499

Telephone Mission 6280

REHFELD BROTHERS

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
HATS AND FURNISHINGS

2644 Mission Street
Between 22nd and 23rd

SAN FRANCISCO

FOR VIM, VIGOR AND VITALITY EAT FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

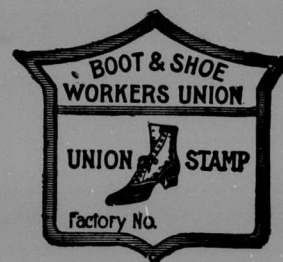
Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our
Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

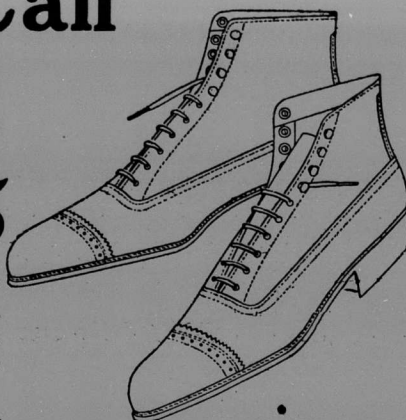
GREAT VALUES

Men's Brown Calf

[UNION-STAMPED]

SHOES

Two Dandy Styles \$ **6.35**
Lace and Button...
SALE PRICE



Ko-Ko Brown Calf Lace Shoes (as pictured,) with new English toes--Mahogany Brown Calf Button Shoes with new custom toes.
Both styles have white-stitched hand-welted soles.

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Union
Shoe
Store

Philadelphia Shoe Co

825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

San
Francisco
Union
Shoe
Store

SCHARRENBERG TO TALK.

Secretary Paul Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor will speak on labor conditions in Europe at Trinity Center, Twenty-third street near Mission street, next Sunday night, announces Stanton W. Salisbury, the Center's publicity director. Scharrenberg has recently returned from Europe. Later this month Will French and John L. McNab will speak at the Center.

STRIKE TO ENFORCE LAW.

More than 1000 employees of a San Jose cannery suspended work to enforce compliance with a State rule that cannery workers be paid a minimum of 57½ cents an hour for an eight-hour day, with pay for overtime. The firm attempted to evade the overtime feature and approximately 200 of the employees who are organized started the strike movement which resulted in a complete backdown by the bosses.

RETAIL DELIVERY DRIVERS.

Retail Delivery Drivers' Union of San Francisco has elected Thomas Harban delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council to succeed E. W. Lindsey. Peter F. Schunk succeeds P. Huling as business agent of the union and delegate to the Labor Council.

FERRY BOATMEN.

The Ferry Boatmen's Union of California has requested a wage increase, as follows: Firemen, from \$126.35 to \$170.00 per month; deckhands, from \$119.40 to \$160.50 per month; cabin watchmen, from \$119.40 to \$160.50 per month; night watchmen, from \$100.00 to \$160.50 per month.

They are also demanding the establishment of the 48-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, all crews to be engaged through the employees' organization whenever possible.

RESOLUTION FILED.

Without dissenting voice the resolution introduced in the Labor Council from the Machinists' Union, calling for recognition of the Soviet government of Russia and pledging the organized workers of San Francisco to refuse to handle or engage in the manufacture of any materials to be used against Russia, was ordered filed upon recommendation of the executive committee of the Labor Council which condemned the resolution.

GET WAGE INCREASE.

Journeyman Butchers' Union No. 508 of San Francisco, composed of slaughter house employees, has negotiated a new wage scale with employers whereby the members each receive a wage increase of \$15 per month.

JOE BAILEY, ANTI-UNIONIST, DEFEATED

Former United States Senator Joe Bailey has been overwhelmed by Texas trade unionists in his fight for the nomination for governor of that State. He made his fight on the anti-union shop platform and toured the State against trade unionism, collective bargaining and the eight-hour day.

In the Democratic primary election of July 24, there were, besides Bailey, three other candidates. He received the top vote. In the run-off primary against the second high candidate, Pat M. Neff, organized labor threw every energy into the fight against the anti-unionist whose appeals to prejudice antagonized thousands of other citizens.

In no other election in the State has organized labor lined up as solidly, and Bailey has been snowed under by approximately 100,000 majority.

Bailey's defeat means the gradual decline of the anti-union shop campaign that has been waged by cheap labor employers in the State.

Politicians and newspapers now realize that the non-partisan political policy of the trade union movement has a "kick."

IS BLANTON SANE?

Trade unionists in Texas are asking if Congressman Blanton is sane.

He is becoming wilder and wilder in his opposition to organized labor. In a recent speech he stated that the American Federation of Labor has exempted the International Typographical Union from the payment of per capita tax while that union continues its policy of maintaining censorship over the public press of this country and prohibits the publication of anti-union news.

NON-UNION DANCING SCHOOLS.

Quite frequently, nowadays, "dancing acts" are given by the children of the various dancing schools, which is done largely to advertise the school, and give the children the much coveted "chance" to be seen upon the professional stage.

Some of these schools employ union musicians, and pay the union scale of wages, but there are a few who refuse to do so, and carry on their teaching and dancing with non-union music.

In justice to those who are fair, and for their protection against the cheap labor, non-union, dancing schools, the Musicians' Union finds itself compelled to take vigorous and effective action. A system of noting, and keeping on record, the names and other information about the pupils of the non-union schools, will enable the Union to deal with these schools and pupils, to be used whenever and wherever they are advertised to take part in theatrical shows, whether individually or with the school, and union musicians will not play for any "act" in which these people take part.

As there is no intention to inconvenience the theatres, all of which are employing union orchestras, every manager will be informed of this action in advance, so that it will in no wise interfere with the pleasant and harmonious relations which now exists between the union and the theatres; but the non-union schools, and the pupils who patronize them, will receive no assistance from musicians and other union employees of the theatres, in their efforts to advertise themselves as "professional dancers." On the other hand, every possible encouragement and assistance will be extended to those "dancing acts" coming from union dancing schools.

Good Clothes at Moderate Prices

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HERMAN THE TAILOR

1104 Market Street

11 McAllister Street

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UNION MADE
CIGARS**